BAXTER SPRINGS, - - KANSAS.

CURRENT COMMENT. An Illinois farmer recently committed suicide from fear that he would be drafted into the army.

OFFICERS' wives at Washington have formed a society and meet once a week to see for the destitute families of the absent soldiers and sailors.

Tuz directory company places the present population of Kansas City (both sides of the Kaw) at 230,282, which means a gain of 17,507 for the past year.

THE money value of the Spanish ships sent to the bottom by Admirals Dewey and Sampson has been figured out to have been in the neighborhood of \$30,000,000.

WILLIAM CARVER, aged 25 years, who had the distinction of being the smallest man in the world, died recently at Clayton, Ill. He was 28 inches high and used to travel in shows with his nother, who weighed 300 pounds.

Many of those who went to Klonlike in search of gold are coming home loorer, but wiser in experience, and the stories of the hardships they experienced has cooled the ardor of thousands who were preparing to leave remunerative employments to seek for-tune in the bleak and inhospitable Arctic circle.

PATRICK HAGGINS died a short time ago in Scranton, Pa., at the ripe old age of 117 years. His age was authenticated by records and certificates, which showed that he was born in Ireland on November 1, 1781. Both parents were also long lived, his father dying at the age of 111 years and his mother at 107.

NEARLY all of the railroads and railroad associations in the United States have decided that they will pay the war tax on bills of lading. This tax, which is one cent on each bill of lading, went into effect July 1. Any additional copy or copies of the original bill of lading must be stamped at the expense of the shipper.

Ix his annual report the state geolo gist of Iudiana says that the residents of that state are drawing on their re-sources of natural gas with a lavish hand. They not only waste the gas in their furnaces, grates and stoves, but they allow 20,000,000 and more cubic feet to escape daily, because they are too indolent to cap the wells which have been bored for oil. He estimates that at the present rate of consumption the store of gas cannot last more than five years, while it would not be surprising if it failed in one year.

"REFRIGERATING ships," said a naval official the other day, "are among the most valuable additions to our modern navy. With the aid of these floating cold storage compartment ships the system of feeding a ship's company has been practically revolutionized. We are now able to keep the officers and men of Admiral Sampson's fleet supplied with fresh meats and vegetables and pleaty of ice. When you keep Jack supplied with nutrities and palatable food you invattered down and put him in den and children against Spaiger away from any hope s, oars and even knives some of the demons to

places. As the ship sank or surface the vortex of the are of franction ceased those still east could continued after the ship American. Hundreds still floated the Caraping for rafts, boats and also be sto frantic endeavor to keep Santiago by the small boats of the of communication come up and the

The national banki ver the bodies has just been passed bassengers or compromise between thulk at the which was a modificat probably have measure that was for the past sen years and completed. The officers and men on board then escaped to the shore as well as they could be a secaped to the shore as well as they could congress for the past ten years and which provided for voluntary and involuntary bashruptey, while the sen-ate or Nels on bill provided for volun-tary bashruptey exclusively. Bankrupte riegislation has been sectional, the wast and south, as the home of the vo intary feature, while the east, as region of the creditors, wanted involuntary bankruptcy.

THE annexation of the Ladrone islands in the Pacific by American troops was marked by a ludicrous incident. The United States warship Charleston entered the harbor of Guahan and fired feveral guns at the forts. The governor, thinking this was a salute. ent word that he regretted his innbility to return it, as he was without powder. When informed that he was prisoner of war he indignantly proed, saying that he had no idea that war had broken out between Spain and the United States An American citizen residing in the town was appointed provisional governor.

WHAT undoubtedly is the finest hospital ship in the world will be sent to intiago de Cuba. She is the Relief, the pride of the war department. The Solace, Uncle Sam's other hospital ship, belongs to the navy department. The Relief is divided up into five large wards for the sick and wounded, into store rooms and mess rooms, operating rooms, and officers quarters and is fitted with every appliance import to modern medical and surgical science. Electrical power will run the lights and hundreds of few scittered ut the ship whose zephyrs will cool the wounded soldier.

The Fourth of July in Lor marked by demonstrations of patriotic fervor, unprecedented in any celebra-tion of the day that has ever taken lace outside of United States or taken of the armount of the heavy losses of the American but the relief was a feeting outside of the relief was a sense but the relief was a feeting announcement of the dates at Admiral Cervera's fleet by the Cervera's ships were allowed to come out of the marketin vessels under Admiral Same to harbor and get well out of the ramp of the harbor and get well out of the ramp of the harbor and get well out of the ramp of the harbor and get well out of the ramp of the harbor and get the harbor and get the west property of the harbor and get the west property of th

IT IS NO MORE.

Cervera's Fleet, the Pride of Spain, at the Bottom of the Sea.

ppeop's Warships Met It at the Entran of Santingo Harbor and the Glorior Episode at Manila Was Repeated -Cervera a Prisoner

WASHINGTON, July 5 .- The navy de partment received the following from

Admiral Sampson:
To the Secretary of the Navy:
Sihoney, July 2.—The fleet under my command offers the nation as a Fourth of July
present the destruction of the whole of Cervera's fleet. Not one escaped. It attempted
to escape at 9:30 a. m. (Sunday) to two p. m.



CAPT. WILLIAM T. SAMPSON (Whose Warships Did the Glorious Work of Santiago.)

the last, the Cristobal Colon, had run ashore six miles west of Santiago and had let down her colors. The Infanta Maria Teresa, Oquendo and Vizeaya were forced ashore, burned and blown up within 2) miles of Santiago; the Furor and Pluton were destroyed within four miles of the port. Our loss one killed and two wounded. Enemy's loss probably several hundred by gun fire, explosions and drowning. About 1,330 prisoners, including Admiral Cervera. The man killed was George II. Ellis, chief yeoman of the Brooklyn. Sampson.

story of the Battle. OFF SANTIAGO, July 4—Admiral Cervera's fleet lies to-day at the bottom of the Caribbean sea, off the southern coast of Cuba. The Spanish admiral is a prisoner of war on the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester, formerly Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht, Corsair, and 1,000 to 1,500 other Spanish officers and sallors, all who escaped the frightful carange caused by the shells from the American warships, are also held as prisoners of war by the United States. held as prisoners of war by the United States navy. The American victory is complete, and, according to the best information obtainable at this time, the American vessels were prac-tically untouched, and only one man was killed, though the ships were subjected to the heavy fire of the Spaniards all the time the battle lasted.

Made a Gallant Dash. Admiral Cervera made as gallant a dash for liberty and for the preservation of his ships this morning as has ever occurred in the histo-ry of naval warfare. In the face of overwhelming olds, with nothing before him but inevita-ble destruction or surrender if he remained any longer in the trap in which the American flee



tral and Eastern Sections

TOPERA, Kan., July 1 .- The weekly weather bulletin for Kansas shows that the wheat crop of the state is not the Americal down everything on nearly as huge as it promised ten days through a within a certain radius. ago to be. Nearly every county in the ago to be. Nearly every county in the eastern section of the state and many ribbean bout 200 bodies come out of in the central part report serious damwith a rush, as if the sea age from rust and excessive rain. ng up the dead after having Many fields are not worth cutting the ship. But the struggle and thousands of acres will yield very much less than expected. In most of the counties in the western section wheat has escaped damage, and some of the big wheat counties, like McPherson, Barton and Paw nee, will have large yields. There indicomplaints of serious damage signals of

then escaped to the shore as well as they could, with the assistance of boats sent from the American men-of-war, and then threw themselves upon the mercy of their captors, who not only extended to them the gracious hand of American chivalry, but sent them a guard to protect them from the murderous bands of Cu-ban soldiers hiding in the bush on the hillside.

ban soldiers hiding in the bush on the hillside, cager to rush down and attack the unarmed, defeated but valorous foe.

Admiral Cervera escapel to the shore in a boat sent by the Gloucester to the assistance of the Infanta Maria Teresa, and as soon as she touched the beach he surrenderel himself and his command to Lieut Morton, and asked to be taken on board the Gloucester, which was the only American vessel man him at the time, with several of his officers, including the captule of the flagship. The Spanish admiral, who was wounded in the arm, was taken to the who was wounded in the arm, was taken to the Housester, was received at her gangway by he ander, Lieutenant Comma Wainwright, who grasped the hand of the gray-



CAPT. CHARLES E. CLARK. Commander of the Battleship Oregon.

bearded admiral, and said to him: "I congratulate you, sir, upon having made as saliant a fight as was ever witnessed on the sea." Lieutenant Commander Wainright then placed his cabin at the disposal of the Span'sh officers.

It was 9:30 o'clock Sunday morning when the Spanish flagship, the Cristobal Colon, was seen stemming rapidly out through the narrow chancel at the harbor's mouth. The signal ran from ship to ship of the American fleet, and the Jown and Indiana, the record-breaking Octoon, the Massachussits and the Texas, the crubse Brookly and the shi little imported destroyer Glouws'er were snown a surrying into position to the x the Spaniaria cxit, but the American vessels did not open fire at once.

Allowed to Tass Morr.

gun that he could bring to bear. At the heels of the Colon came the Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo. Back of them were the dread de-

Through a Blaze of Fire.

Then suddenly the big battleships opened up and the rest of the Spanish way was literally through a hurrieane of shot and shells. But still the Colon kept on firing bravely, reeling under the terrific impact of the tons of metal that were poured upon her. When about ten miles westward of Morro castle, with his ship "trailing like a wounded duck," and bannored with fiame, Cervera turned the vessel toward the shore and made a last desperate effort to keep her out of his enemy's hands. She was sinking and blazing in a score of places, but still her guns kept at work, and the white flag showed above her last of all. At first the fearful fire of the battleships had naturally been poured upon the flagship, but the others were not forgotten in the terrible din and uproar made by the heavy guns and continuous crash and rattle of the rapid fire batteries.

Smoke Obscured the Scone.

The smoke wrapped the scene in obscurity. Through a Blase of Fire.

The smoke wrapped the scene in obscurity, but from time to time, as the wind tore the smoke curtains aside, the spectators caught momentary glimpses of the swift tragedy. Close upon the heels of the Colon's destrucmomentary glimpaes of the swit tragsy. Close upon the beels of the Colon's destruction simultaneously, almost, came the doom of the Oquendo and Vizeaya. The Colon, the Viscaya and Oquendo had to face the Iowa. Texas and Indiana. Under the fire of this ponderous trie the cruisers that had raised so many hopes and not a few fears went down to defeat with fearful swittness. The flagship Colon fought her way ten miles up the coast before her nose was turned shoreward. The Vizeaya and Oquendo had not made half that distance under the terrible hammering of the hurricane battleships before their case was hopeless, and they, too, were turned shoreward, and they had not been idie. Their crews fought with desperate bravery, but courage was no match for courage plus gunnery.

Marksmanship the story.

It was the old story, Spanish shells that went

It was the old story, Spanish shells that went wild for the most part, while the Americans' gun fire was marked by merciless precision. When the battered Oquendo and Vizcaya faced the inevitable and swung around for the shore both were affer, the Vizcaya from forward to middless. The two systems were beauty amidships. The two cruisers were beaches not more than a quarter of a mile apart.

The Gloncester's Good Word. The Gloucester, a fast little yacht that can



CAPT. ROBLEY D. EVANS.

(Commander of the Battleship Iowa.) ix-pounders and three-pounders, was lying off Asuadores, three miles east of Morro, when the Spaniards came out. At first she joined in the attack upon a large vessel, and then held off some. Capt. Wainright concluding to re-serve his efforts for the two torpedo boat deserve his efforts for the two torpedo boat de-stroyers in the rear. The Gloucester steamed after them when they appeared and chased them to a point five miles west of Morro, pour-ing shot after shot into them all the time. Her efforts bore abundant fruit, for to her belongs the credit for the destruction of both of the de-stroyers. She fired 1,40 shots during the chase, and it was not long before both destroy-ers were on fire and plainly disabled.

Cervera's Plan Was Not Anticipated. There can be no doubt that Admiral Cer-vera's plan to escape from Santiaco harbor was entirely unexpected by Admiral Sampson, and the esc out the advocates of the attorney r Morro castle. The Jamaica a jury in as for many years had its landolutions stood solidly together, gaining rather than losing strength on the successive votes. Finally, at on the successive votes. Finally, at of the Aguadores. El Caney, or San includes Gen. Linares, Col. Ordones 5:30 p. m., the resolutions themof pris del Caney, is a village of about and Majs. Amadvid-and Arraiza, the selves, in precisely the form in which they were received from the house of representatives, were reported to the senate and the roll call began. When the vice president announced the vother by which the resolutions were passed a tremendous wave of applause & ships of through the galleries, which " president made no effort to-

Senator-Morrill, of VerFAMILIES. only republican who = resolutions, alte Money That Would Have ton, of Neppent for a Celebration to Rela-Wi tives of the Army and Navy.

CHICAGO, July 5 .- The people of Chicago took a unique and patriotic manner of celebrating Independence day. A week ago everything was well advanced for one of the largest pyrotechnic displays in the history of this city. Everything had been arranged on an claborate scale. Speeches were to have been made by ex-President Harrison, United States Senator Mason and numerous other prominent men. All the preparations came to a sudden stop several days ago when the Army and Navy league sent their missionaries among the people and argued that the money expended for ireworks and other accessories could be put to better use by donating the money to the support of the families of the soldiers fighting before Santiago. As a result the treasury of the Army and Navy league has been enriched by some thousands of dollars. No organized celebration was thereore had in Chicago.

M'KINLEY TO SAMPSON.

The Prosident Telegraphs the Admiral the Congratu atlons and Thanks of the "Whole American People."

Washington, July 5 .- President Me-Kinley telegraphed yesterday the following congratulatory message to Ad-

miral Sampson:
To Admiral Sampson, Playa del Este: You have the gratitude and congratulation of the whole American people. Convey to your nobic officers and crews, through whose valor new honors have been added to the Americans, the resteful thanks and appreciation of the nation. grateful thanks and appreciation of the nation WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

The First That Was Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, July 5 .- The applibilaion of Cervera's fleet is a terrific blow to Spain, as this fleet was far more the American forces have pressed forformidable than that wiped our by ward against an intrenched enemy Admiral Dewey at Manila and was the Gon. Shafter yesterday sent the fol strongest flotilla of ships Spain had It consisted of the four arnored cruisers Vizcaya, Oquendo,

Cristobal Colon and Maria Teresa and three torpedo boat destroyers, Pluton, Furor and, originally, the destroyer Terror, but last advices place her all San Junn, Porto Rico, where she had been crippled by the St. Paul.

Hobsen rare to Be tree.

Washington, July 5.—The release of Horson and the other heroes of the Mercimae incident in likely to be another result of the recent events transpiring. It may now come about either by the surrender of the city, which would include the surrender of the city, which would include the surrender of Hobson and other American prisoner; in the city, or clea by the exchange of Hobson for Admirat Cervera or some other high ranking mayal official.

To Secretary of War, Washington:

CAMP REAR SEVILLA, Cuba, July 2.—We have the two well invested in the north and east, but with a vory shin line. Upon approaching the will be impossible to carry it by storm with my present forces. Our losses up to date will argregate 1,00, but last has not yet been made. But little sickness outside of exhaustion from intense has and exertion of the battle of day before resterday and the almost constant fire which is kept up on the transches. Wasso read to the rear is kept up on the transches. Wasso read to the rear is kept up on the transches. Wasso read to the rear is kept up on the transches. Wasso read to the rear is kept up on the transches. Wasso read to the rear is kept up on the transches. Wasso read to the rear is kept up on the transches. Wasso read to the rear is kept up on the transches. Wasso read to the rear is kept up on the transches. Wasso read to the rear is kept up on the transches. Wasso read to the rear is kept up on the transches. Wasso read to the rear is kept up on the transches. Wasso read to the rear is kept up on the transches. Wasso read to the rear is kept up on the transches. Wasso read to the rear is kept up on the transches. Wasso read to the rear is kept up on the transches. Wasso read to the rear is kept up on the transches. Wasso read to the rear is kept up on the tran

and removed some rails also that Gen. Pands has arrived at Palma and that the French consul with about 4.0 French citizens came into his line yesterday from Santiago. Have directed him to treat them with every courtesy possible.

SHAPTER, Major General.

Secretary Alger sent the following PRIDAY'S TERRIFIC BATTLE. rican Troops Occupied El Caney and Aguadores, but Not Without Tor-

rible Loss of Life.

and blistering the faces of the American

soldiers, the attack was made, which

has resulted in the capture and the

occupation of every one of the outer defenses of the enemy. The

thermometer registered 100 degrees

when the fighting was at its height,

GEN. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

but despite the terrific heat and the

Spanish fire the American pressed on

until the Spaniards were forced beyond

the gates of the city of Santingo at

eight o'clock, and the commanding

To-night Gen. Shafter suys that he

will ask from Washington that a hos-

pital ship, medical supplies and

launches for the transfer of the

wounded be sent here at once. He

states that the wounded far outnum-

ber the killed and he expects terrifie

fighting at close range when the city

of Santiago is stormed. The tsoops

to-night, after 13 hours of continuous

As the brigade of Gen. Lawton noved forward at eight o'clock this

morning upon El Caney, to the north-east of Santiago, the heat had already

begun to be intense. The men went

forward with a shout and the fire

which was directed against the Span-

ish intrenchments was from the first

successful. The town was upon the

right flank of the American lines and

it was the intention to take it first in

order to hold an advantageous posi-

tion to the northeast of Santiago and

thus prevent the joining of the forces

of Pando and Linares. The enemy

was driven from the earthworks and

the American troops now occupy them.

The attack was not made, however, without loss of life and injury to the

Quickly following the capture of El

Caney came the fall of Aguadores, which lies to the south near where the

Guama river empties into the ocean,

and close to where the ships of Admi-

ral Sampson were already disabling

At Girares is an anchorage two miles

Santiago, therefore, after the taking

of these two towns, alone remained to

the Spaniards, and there was evidently

an intense desire on the part of the

capitulation. They were held in check,

however, and the attack was directed

solidly against the crescent shaped

Spanish line in front of Santiago,

which was gradually forced back

As Viewed in Washington.
Washington, July 2.—Pride in th

courage of the American troops min-

gles with sorrow for the loss of lives.

The sense of elation which was all-

stendy successes gave way to a more sober feeling in the growing realiza-

tion of what the victory was

dispatch, saying "I fear I have

underestimated to-day's casualties,"

losses, killed and wounded, as 490.

From other sources came the informa-

would mean one soldier in 20 of the

As the figures were studied the im-

pressiveness of war took on a new

not go back 35 years. But the

older officers of the department,

the men to whom fighting is a

ward and take such points of vantage

as El Caney and San Juan without

suffering. They thought a loss of 1,000 killed and wounded was by no

been gained in the first day's battle.

ASKS FOR MORE TROOPS.

Gen. Shafter Said His Lines Were Too Thi

to Take Santiago by Storm-Valor

of Soldiers Lauded.

Washington, July 5 .- From the heat

tiago, where for the last few days

ward against an intrenched enemy,

lowing dispatch summarizing the sit-

To Secretary of War, Washington: CAMP NEAR SEVILLA, Cuba, July 1 -- We ha

killed or disabled about 1,000.

fighting.

Gen.

untion:

costing. Gen. Shafter's

within the confines of the city.

antiago to Guantanamo.

American soldiers.

fighting, are as eager as ever.

officer ordered firing to cease.

mander-in-Chief of the Cuban Forces

reply to Gen. Shafter:

To Gen. Shafter: The president directs me to say that you have the gratitude and thanks of the nation for the brilliant and effective work of your noble army on Friday, July I. The steady valor and herolam of officers and PLAYA DEL ESTE, Cuba, July 1, via Mole, St. Nicolas, Hayti, July 2.—The first day's battle in front of Santiago has ended and the loss to the American side nas been heavy, the report now men thrill the American people with pride. The country mourns the brave men who fell in battle. They have added new names to our being that there are at least 1,000 killed and wounded as the result of the gallant charge of the United States forces. roll of heroes.
R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War. With the sun scorehing the vegetation

SUNK TWO SPANISH BOATS.

Three Small American Vessels Bave a Hot Engagement with Nine of the Enemy's Vessels at Manzanillo.

NEW YORK, July 5.—A dispatch from off Santiago, via Playa del Este, July 2, says: Three vessels of Admiral Sampson's fleet have just returned from an adventurous expedition to Manzanillo, during which they sunk two Spanish gunboats, one sloop and one pontoon, disabled a Spanish torpedo boat, considerably damaged sev-eral of the enemy's gunboats and compelled the commander of a troop ship to run her toward shore. One of Admiral Sampson's vessels, the Hist, was struck 11 times and another, the Hornet, was disabled by a shell, which hit her main steam pipe. She was towed out of danger by the Wamatuck. Admiral Sampson sent the Hist, the Hor-net and the Wamatuck to Manzanillo to destroy four Spanish gunboats, which the admiral had been informed were lying in that harbor. Instead of finding only that array of fighting craft, the American vessels encountered, in crescent formation, nine vessels, including a torpedo boat and a cruiser. They also found them-selves flanked by land batteries, while a heavy battery of field artillery was in position on the water front to aid in making warm the reception of Sampson's vessels. But for an accident to the Hornet the American vessels would not have withdrawn from the scene after fighting two hours. When the firing was hottest a shell went scurrying in the direction of the Hornet, striking the main steam pipe of that vessel, scattering over the deck and doing considerable damage. A soon as the Hist and Wampatuck discovered that the Hornet was disabled their captains decided that it would be aseless to fight longer against such superior numbers. Accordingly the Wampatuck hastened to the rescue of the Hornet, the Hist meantime keeping up its fire.

AS MADRID HEARD IT.

spanish Admit Heavy Loss in Battle of Fantiago, but Distort Figures Regarding American Force.

MADRID, July 5 .- Private dispatches from Santiago give the following details: Gen. Shafter's army, composeed of 17,000 infantry and 82 siege guns of various caliber, attacked the Spanish positions before Santiago, 6,000 rebels inder Garcia assisting them. The Spaniards had only 2,000 men, partly volunteers. Our troops fought with heroic courage. The battle lasted three hours and the Spanish were then compelled to abandon the trenches and to fall back on Santiago. The retreat was conducted in perfect order. Our losses were very heavy and the enemy's was enormous. The list of our wounded includes Gen. Linares, Col. Ordones ordene inhabitants on the road from latt: being Gen. Linares' aide-de camp. The American attack upon El Caney was very severe. The position was defended by Gen. Veraderoy with 500 men. The enemy was at first repulsed, but ultimately renewed the

attack. soldiers to bring about its instant A later dispatch says: The Americans fought eight against one. The Spaniards defended themselves heroic ally. Our wounded are numerous, including Gen. Veraderoy and Maj. Dominguez. The struggle is becoming difficult, 2,000 Spanish having to meet 25,000 of the enemy.

A GLORIOUS FOURTH.

News from Sampson, Dewey and Shafter pervading yesterday at the news of Made It the Greatest Day Since the Declaration of Independence.

WASHINGTON, July 5.-The complete annihilation of the Spanish squadron at Santiago and the capture of the Spanish Admiral, Cervera, with 1,600 reached the war department at prisoners; the demand by Gen. Shafter four o'clock this morning. It folfor the surrender of Santiago by noon lowed an earlier message giving the to-day on pain of bondbardment; word from Admiral Dewey that the Ladrone islands had been captured; that a Spanish guabout had surrendered; that tion that the first day's fighting had hundred or more Spanish officers and men were taken, and that our first Philentire army, or probably one in ten of ippine expedition had landed-this is, the soldiers actually engaged in the n part, the thrilling record of such a Fourth of July as has not been known since the bells of Independence hall phase with those whose memories did rang out the tidings of American freedom. It was a day when one mo mentous event followed another in constant and rapid succession, each hour bringing forth some new feature, profession, were not surprised. They had not expected that more startling than what had gone before. The climax came at Shafter could push foro'clock, when amid the wildest cheer ing, which fairly shook the great war, state and navy building to its foundation, Admiral Sampson's dispatch announcing his glorious victory and the entire destruction of the Spanish fleet means large considering what had was given to the public.

The Fourth Expedition to Manila SAN FRANCISCO, July 5 .- The indica tions are that the fourth expedition to the Philippines will be a large and striking one. An effort will be made to take the bulk of the troops now here. There has been no date approximated for the sailing of the and carnage of the battlefield of Sanfourth fleet. Everything still depends on the transports. When a sufficient number of these has been definitely decided upon, a date will probably be fixed. Mai Gen. Otis and his staff will probably remain to the end.

Cooper the Two-Nile Champton. PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Tom Cooper of Detroit, won the two-mile nati championship race at the National circuit meet at Willow Grove. All the short-distance bleyele cracks were entered in the event. There were 37 entries in this event-Kiser, Stevens, Cooper, Eaton and Maj. Taylor riding in the final heat. The race was close throughout, Cooper beating Stevens less than a wheel's length. Time, 4:17 1-3.

Scarrey in the Ktondike.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 5.—The miners who arrived from the Klondike on the steamer New England report that scurry has marked hundreds of men in the Klondike for its victims.

THE WAR SITUATION. | Have

No Forward Movement in Absolutely Immediate Consideration.

ufidence Expressed That There Will Be No Friction Between Army and Navy Commanders-Watson's Squadron to Be Rushed After Camara.

WASHINGTON, July 7 .- By comparison with what has gone before, yes terday was very quiet at the war and navy departments. There were bulle tins posted in the former department, but there were none of more recent date than Tuesday, and so far from indicating an impending battle, the general tendency of these bulletins was to show that no forward movement is in absolutely immediate contemplation.

Confidence is felt that there will be no friction between the army and navy commanders, and that the conference between them will result in an agree-

between them will result in an agreement upon a joint plan for the prosecution of the campaign. In the event that this belief should be not well founded, the president is prepared to act himself, by orders from first hand. There is much of force in the naval argument that, if Admiral Sampson is obliged to enter Santiago harbor before the forts are captured, he will jeopardize the safety of the whole ironclad fleet under his command, since, by the sinking of one of these ships in the narrow channel through a Spanish mine or shell, the fleet would be left helpless and exposed to destruction under the guns of the forts, to which they could make no reply owing to the elevation of the latter. owing to the elevation of the latter. On the other hand, the army officers seem to be justified in avoiding the tremendous sacrifice of life that would be involved in again trying our soldiers upon the Spanish defenses until they have been materially reinforced in numbers and strengthened by artillery.

Admiral Sampson did not report yesterday at the navy department, but the war department sent over a very agreeable message from Shafter announcing the readiness of the Spaniards to exchange Hobson and his men. It is believed that this was accomplished some time during the day, though notice of it has not been received.

The fact that several of the vessels selected for Watson's fleet were in the thick of the engagement of July 3 promises to delay somewhat the de-parture of the eastern squadron for the shores of Spain. The vessels have consumed a good deal of coal and doubtless have expended a large quantity of their highest grade of ammunition in the furious attack on the steel warships of the Spaniards. It will be necessary to replenish these stores before the long ocean voyage is begun. However, Secretary Long has given rush orders for the preparation of this squadron, and it certainly will

be off in the course of a few days. The navy department was advised yesterday that the Camara squadron was passing through the Suez canal, and as the vessels must have paid the heavy toll required in advance the indications are now regarded as conclusive that the ships are actually bound for the Philippines. This belief stimulates the preparations here for Watson's sailing. He will strike straight after Admiral Camara, who, in the end, is doomed to be caught beatson and Dewey

Secretary Long regarded the report doing much now.—Washington (Ia.) Dem-hat the Alphonso XII. had been de-ocrat. that the Alphonso XII. had been destroyed while trying to run the Ilavana blockade as the best news of the day. It had not come to him in any direct or official way, but through a report from Gen. Greely, chief signal officer, who had received a cipher message stating briefly that the Spanish ship had been overhauled near Mariel while trying to get through the blockade and was a total loss as a result of the fire upon her. The Alphonso XII. was an iron gunboat with one screw, one funnel and one military mast; barque rigged, 280 feet long, 43 feet beam and 15 feet draft. She had a displacement of 3,090 tons. She carried 18 large guns and five torpedo tubes. Her officers and crew numbered 370. Secretary Long is quite hopeful that

several of the Spanish ships of the Cervera squadron can be saved, in part, at least, and possibly as a whole. Assistant Secretary Allen shares in this belief, and thinks that the Cristobal Colon can be got off the rocks as an entirety, and the hull, upper works and guns can be made available. She was the best armored cruiser in the Spanish navy, and if she can be floated and repaired will make a valuable acquisition to the American navy. Mr. Allen is hopeful also that the Vizcaya and Oquendo can be saved in part. Two large wrecking vessels left Norfolk yesterday to begin work upon the Colon. Vizcava and Oquendo.

Latest Scanish Disaster Grieves the Pope. LONDON, July 7 .-- A special dispatch from Rome says the pope is profound-ly dejected at the fresh disaster to Spain. The dispatch adds that several cardinals strongly urge his holiness to make another attempt to arrange peace between Spain and the United States, but the pontiff declares the failure of his first intervention was so complete that he cannot reinitiate the movement.

Spanish Guerrillas Captured. WITH SHAFTER'S ARMY, July & - Seven of the Spanish guerrillas who have been shooting from trees into passing ambulances and pack trains have been captured and are under heavy guard at Gen. Wheeler's headquarters. They have killed two doctors, Danforth and Trooal. It has not yet been decided what to do with them, but it is thought likely they will be executed.

The Missourl supreme court decided that the law giving the state board of equalization authority to assess the street railways of the state is consti-

The electrical business is not a flow shing one in Turkey, for it is said that the sultan has now prohibited the use of the electric current in that country for any purpose, and patents for elec-trical inventions are consequently re-

Como, Italy, the birthplace of Alessandro Volta, is about to celebrate the centenary of the invention of the vol-

Joe Patchen, \$101%, will be in the

No Stomach

manic rotundity, "since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." What he meant was that this grand digestive tonic had so completely cured all distress and disagrecable dyspeptic symptoms that he lived, ate and slept in comfort. You may be put into this delightful condition if you will take

Hood's Sarsaparilla America's Greatest Medicine.

RECONCILED TO EARTH.

An Easy-Going Individual Who Had No Desire to Visit the Planet Jupiter.

"What did you say those are?" inquired the man with the old-fashioned derby hat who had paused to patronize the curb-stone

astronomer.
"Those are the moons of Jupiter," replied the proprietor of the telescope.
"Let me see. Jupiter—that's one of the planets."

Hay-Fever.

Change of climate as a mean of relief from this distressing malady is, at best, uncertain, annoying, and expensive. It never cures, and the relief is but temporary. Year by year the benefit is less, and new places have to be tried. Business interests suffer because of enforced absence; your family may have to suffer because deprived of necessaries in order to pay your bills; you suffer yourself if you return "ahead of time."

Not so with our patients. They can stay at home in comfort, carry on their usual occupation, and perform their duties; have relief from the terrible itching, burning, sneezing, coughing, wheezing, and distress for breath; can sleep sound, and awake refreshened; and best of all, can be cured to stay cured. Write to Dr. Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y., for free examination blank and 112-page book on Asthma and Hay-Fever. Get his opinion as to your own case. It will cost you nothing.

Impossible to Doubt. Upguardson—There has been so many reports of those Cuban cables being cut when they haven't been cut at all that I don't take any more stock in stories of that kind.

Atom—Yes, but it's true this time. The news about the last cable that was cut came over the cable itself.—Chicago Tribune.

A Slight Misunderstanding. Mr. Guyer-I suppose you ride a wheel, Miss Antiquate? Miss Antiquate-Yes, indeed; I completed

my first century yesterday.
"Really? You don't look it, I'm sure."
Friends they were, but strangers now.—
Chicago Evening News. For What Cuba Is Noted.

"Cuba," said an urchin at the foot of the class, "is that place what used to be surrounded by water, and now is surrounded by warships. It is noted for its tobacco and war bulletins."—Adams (Mass.) Freeman. Good Color Scheme.

All American warships are painted a dull gray, the expectation being that the Spanish vessels will be done brown. That's the color scheme as at present arranged.—N. Y. Mail and Express. Men who are continually telling what

Most of our misfortunes are more sup-portable than the comments of our friends upon them.—Colton.

What an unconcerned look everybody has when the contribution box is passed their way.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

SINGULAR STATEMENT.

From Mrs. Rank to Mrs. Pinkham

The following letter to Mrs. Pinle ham from Mrs. M. RANK, No. 2,354 East Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., is a remarkable statement of relief from utter discouragement. She

"I never can find words with which to thank you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done

"Some years ago I had womb trouble and doctored for a long time, not seeing any improvement. At times I would feel well enough, and other times was miserable. So it went on until last October, I felt something terrible creeping over me, I knew not what, but kept getting worse. I can hardly explain my feelings at that time. I was so depressed in spirits that I did not wish to live, although had everything to live for. Had hysterla, was very nervous; could not sleep and was not safe to be left

"Indeed, I thought I would lose my mind. No one knows what I endured.
"I continued this way until the last of February, when I saw in a paper a testimonial of a lady whose case was similar to mine, and who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I determined to try it, and felt better after the first dose. I continued taking it, and to-day am a well woman, and can say from my heart, 'Thank God for such a medi-

Mrs. Pinkham invites all suffering vomen to write to her at Lynn, Mass., or advice. All such letters are see and answered by women only.

ALLENS

